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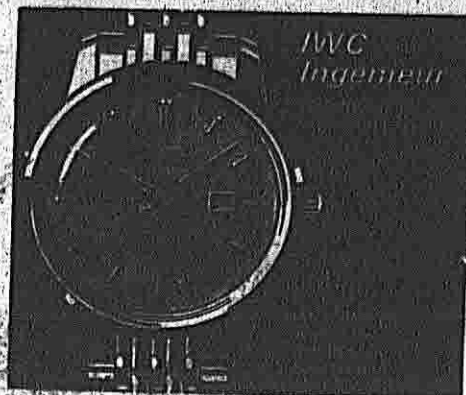
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MINERAL RESEARCH SEMINAR BEGINS

Expert From 15 Nations To Discuss Modern Methods

By A Staff Writer

The three-week international regional training seminar on new methods of research in the mineral industry will be inaugurated this evening by Minister of Education Dr. Mohammad Osman Anwari.

The seminar, organised under the joint auspices of UNESCO, the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Afghan government, offers an opportunity to the participants, who are all experts, to acquaint themselves with the latest developments in the field.

Fifteen delegates from India, Pakistan, Malaysia, Iran, Nepal, Thailand and Indonesia are attending the seminar.

Ten Afghans are also taking part. Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, vice rector

for the science of Kabul University, who is to be chairman of the seminar, told me.

The aim of the seminar is to train young mining engineers in modern research, Professor F. J. C. Pala, acting director of the UNESCO Southeast Asian regional centre of science and technology, said.

Professor Pala and Professor Felix Herman are representing UNESCO, at the seminar and Professor J. A. Czubek the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Explaining why the seminar is being held in Kabul, Pala said Afghanistan is the geologist's paradise. "It is a country which should interest all geologists," he added.

He said there were excellent facilities available here for holding such a seminar. The idea to hold the seminar here, he said, originated from a report prepared by Dr. Ghanfar, who, as a local consultant of UNESCO, was asked to report on the facilities available at the university here.

UNESCO is meeting part of the cost of the seminar and also providing the equipment needed for demonstrating new methods.

The opening ceremony this evening includes a speech by the chairman. He will also read a message from the rector of Kabul University.

Majid Heads Gas Delegation

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—Eng. Abdul Qudus Majid, deputy minister of mines, left Kabul at the head of a delegation for Moscow Thursday to prepare and sign the first preliminary agreement on the export of natural gas from Afghanistan to the Soviet Union.

The preliminary agreement is in accordance with the protocol signed in Kabul three months ago between representatives of the two countries.

Azimussaber Kazimi, president of the secretariat of the Prime Ministry, Abdul Latif Ara, director-general of the department of gas prospecting and transportation, and Mohammad Hashim Aminpur, director-general of planning in the Ministry of Mines and Industries, are the other members of the delegation.

Minister Inspects Work On Raiza Kohestan Project

MAHMOD RAQI, August 12, (Bakhtar).—

Eng. Mir Mohammad Akbar Reza, Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation, accompanied by Abdul Majid Jabar Khali, governor of Kapisa, yesterday inspected the Raiza Kohestan irrigation project. The minister later inspected the experimental farm in the Ashoqan desert.

Work on the dam for the irrigation network began two years ago. Work on the construction, improvement and extension of the canals is continuing. The project now provides water to 4,000 acres of land and will bring under irrigation another 2,000 acres.

Mohammad Yasin Mayel, deputy minister for irrigation, and Eng. Halim Hashimi, president of irrigation networks, are accompanying the minister.

Home Briefs

QALAI NAU, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—The pistachio harvest from forests of Badkhis province is expected to be good. Harvesting will start in two weeks.

HERAT, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—Ten tractors have been brought here to be distributed among farmers. The agricultural bank which has ordered 200 tractors from Britain, is to give 60 of them to this province.

MAZARE SHARIF, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—A preliminary survey is underway to explore the possibilities of coal mining in Balkh. A group from the Ministry of Mines and Industries headed by Mohammad Khair Tahsili, director of the coal survey department in Darai Suf, is making the survey. The group will also survey the Sare Pol area of Jozjan.

Reception For Deputies

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Rauf Benawa held a luncheon in honour of members of the Wolesi Jirgah in the Tapai Paghman Thursday. Some members of the cabinet and most of the deputies attended the reception. Artists from the culture department presented a concert later. Mohammad Shah Ershad, deputy president of the Wolesi Jirgah, thanked Benawa for the reception.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—The following were received by His Majesty, the King during the week ended August 10:

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the Wolesi Jirgah; General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Minister of the Interior Eng. Ahmadullah; Minister of Justice Mohammad Hesan Taraki; Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Rauf Benawa; Minister of Public Health Miss Kubra Nourzai; Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Mohammad Anas; Afghan Ambassador in London Abdullah Malikyar; Director-General of the Political Affairs Department Dr. Rawan Farhadi; Governor of Ghor Abdul Rasoul Pashtoon; Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee; Dr. Mohammad Haider; Prof. Mohammad Asghar; Shah Wali and Hasan Khan, pilots; Dr. Abdul Latif Jalali, a graduate of history from the Moscow Academy. His Majesty also received during the week some elders from Laghman.

MAIWANDWAL TO VISIT BULGARIA

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal is to visit Bulgaria. The date is to be fixed later.

The ambassador of Bulgaria, Vuklo Gochev, Thursday presented an invitation from the Prime Minister of Bulgaria to Maiwandwal to visit his country. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Asian Highway Experts Go Over List Of Suggestions

By A Staff Writer

Asian Highway experts this afternoon revealed their work during the past three days of meetings and went over the recommendations they are making to the ministerial coordinating committee meeting which will be inaugurated by Prime Minister Maiwandwal Monday morning.

This morning some of the delegates saw a movie on the highway made by a Japanese film company. It is directed by Shizu Kimura, who travelled through the countries in the Asian Highway region to make film. It is more about life in the countries of the region than the highway and the technical problems involved in building it.

A luncheon in honour of the experts attending the meeting was held in the Kabul Hotel by Eng. Ghausuddin Matin, deputy minister for public works Thursday.

At the Thursday morning session of the experts meeting, Dr. Wahid Karim, Afghan delegate, said that Afghanistan supported the suggestion of the General Assembly of the United Nations for observing this year as International Tourist Year. He said Afghanistan has taken measures to provide travel facilities for tourists.

The Afghan delegate hoped the these facilities will not be limited to International Tourist Year.

He said that because of political problems among some countries of the region, movement of transit goods of other countries suffers a great deal. He hoped that these countries will find ways to create an atmosphere to ease movement of transit goods.

Masoud Hussain, technical director of the transport department of ECAFE, said that facilities should

be extended to transportation of goods for the economic development of nations.

The afternoon session of the Asian Highway meeting was presided over by Hussain Hashimi, the Pakistan delegate, who is the vice chairman.

HERAT, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—A 1,000-year-old mud pot has been presented to the Herat Museum by Abdul Kadir Noorzade, an elder of Qarabagh, Gulistan woleswali. Fekri Saljouki, a member of the museum, said that it belongs to the Samanian era.

USAID Chief Discouraged By Committee Cuts In Bill

WASHINGTON, August 12, (AP).—S. Gaud said Friday he was upset and discouraged by some of the Senate Committee cuts of the proposed foreign aid bill.

Speaking at a news conference, Gaud said if the cuts were retained in the final bill they will present serious problems for some AID programmes. He expressed the hope that some of the money would be restored when bill reaches the Senate and House floors.

Gaud said the U.S. was not making any progress in foreign assistance and that there were many countries in Europe that were getting ahead of it in foreign aid.

He said that although the United States ranks well ahead of other aid donors in per capita national income, it ranks fifth in terms of the percentage of the country's national income

Ministry To Print 10 M. Textbooks In 5 Years

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Education will publish 420 textbooks for school in the next five years.

Ten million copies of these books will be printed, Sami Madhosh, president of the textbooks department of the Education Ministry, said.

Eighty textbooks will be prepared and published during the current Afghan year.

Of these 56 will be in Pashto, 22 in Dari and two in English. Last year the department published 85 textbooks, of which 16 were new, he said.

Scotland Yard Reported Finding Forged Paintings

LONDON, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—The B.B.C. said forgeries were recently confiscated at London's Heathrow Air port, including a supposed Picasso and a supposed Matisse.

They would have been worth 250,000 sterling in genuine. But, the B.B.C. said, the full extent of the operation had come to light when agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation in California found a list of paintings currently being hawked around the U.S. west coast by the same gang.

This list included purported works by Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Michelangelo, Rubens, Goya, and Turner with a face value of tens of

US, Soviet Union On Verge Of Nonproliferation Accord

WASHINGTON, August 12, (DPA).—The United States and the Soviet Union are on the verge of agreeing on a draft treaty to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, the U.S. Chief delegate to the Geneva disarmament conference, George Foster, said here yesterday.

Foster told a press conference after a meeting with President Lyndon B. Johnson that he had received an urgent message from the Soviet Union to return to Geneva immediately.

The draft to be offered to the Geneva conference would not include a section on the controversial question of safeguards or inspection of nuclear sites, Foster said. That section would be left blank and open to further discussion and negotiation.

The most important provisions of the draft treaty, Foster continued, would limit the further spread of nuclear weapons and would restrict non-nuclear powers from acquiring such weapons.

Johnson, who introduced Foster to the newsmen, said, "We look forward to the conclusion of a very long exercise of wisdom and dedication on Foster's part."

Foster, who came to Washington to meet a congressional subcommittee considering the budget for the arms control and disarmament agency, which he heads, said he would be back in Geneva by Sunday noon "in hopes we can work out a final solution of problems" of presenting the draft.

In Geneva, Foster said, he will meet the Soviet co-chairman, Alexei

EEC Body Backs 'Fairer Trade'

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12, (DPA).—The European Common Market (EEC) Commission will support all endeavours at giving the developing countries a great share in world trade, a commission spokesman said here Friday.

Replying to a question of Hendrikus Vredeling (Socialist, Holland), member of the European Parliament, the commission said it was important that the developing countries' share in the semi-finished goods trade was increased.

The possibility was not to be excluded that after conclusion of the Kennedy Round, bilateral talks with developing countries would be continued within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The organs of the World Trade Conference (UNCTAD) had decided to take consideration the results of the Kennedy Round in regard to the developing countries.

The commission recalled that it sent to the EEC Ministerial Council its comment on the problem of tariff references for finished and semi-finished goods as early as November last year.

Efforts at harmonising views on the subject had not yet been concluded.

China's Frontier Guards Shoot At British Troops

HONG KONG, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—China's frontier guards

fired warning shots yesterday at the British troops and police after tear-gas shells fell on Chinese territory, according to the New China news agency.

The agency, in a despatch from Canton, accused the Hong Kong government of closing the Sino-Hong Kong border.

The agency said the British Hong Kong authorities yesterday aggravated the border situation when they unreasonably closed the entry and exit pass at Lofang village to prevent Chinese peasants from doing their farm work.

Peasants who daily go to British territory to do their farming "tried to reason with the British authorities disregarding their just demand," it said.

The British authorities called out some 100 troops and riot police to encircle them (peasants) and injured three.

Storm Over S. Viet Elections In US

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, (DPA).

Next month's Presidential elections in South Vietnam yesterday caused a political storm in Washington.

Many members of the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives demanded a review of the American policy in Vietnam and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. In case the Presidential elections should be held in an atmosphere which cannot be regarded as free.

At the same time the U.S. government expressed its conviction that despite all difficulties free and effective elections will be held in Vietnam.

The storm broke with speeches by Senators Robert Kennedy and Jacob Javits. Kennedy said there was growing proof that the South Vietnamese government was interfering with the process of free elections. This was endangering the South Vietnamese people's right of self-determination, the only thing in which the United States were interested in South Vietnam.

Senator Javits said the South Vietnamese generals and politicians should know that free elections were a precondition for U.S. support for South Vietnam.

American support should cease in case the elections did not result in a democratic government, determined to start political and economic reforms.

Other Senators, including majority leader Mike Mansfield and Senator William Fulbright, asked the U.S. government to see to it that the coming elections are free.

More Observers To Watch Over Suez

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, (DPA).—

UN Secretary-General U Thant asked the Security Council to increase the number of UN observers on the Suez Canal to 50.

Originally, 25 observers had been thought sufficient to watch over the ceasefire between Israel and the UAR.

U Thant said in a report to the council on the situation in the Middle East that 26 observers should be stationed at the Qanatar control point and 24 in Ismailia.

U Thant's request is based on a recommendation of General Odd Bull, head of the UN Truce Supervisory Organisation.

According to information received in the UN, 32 observers had been stationed on both sides of the Suez Canal in the first week of this month.

A UN spokesman said U Thant did not need any special authorisation by the Security Council to despatch additional observers to the canal, and had already taken the necessary steps to increase the contingent.

New Kandahar Governor

KABUL, Aug. 12, (Bakhtar).—Dr.

Abdul Rahim, former Afghan ambassador to Japan, has been appointed governor of Kandahar, the Ministry of the Interior announced Thursday.



THE KABUL TIMES

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NONPROLIFERATION PROSPECTS

The announcement by the United States representative at the Geneva disarmament conference, William C. Foster, that the two super powers may soon introduce a draft treaty designed to prevent the further spread of nuclear weapons has to be looked at with cautious optimism. While any positive step toward disarmament and limitation of the arms race deserves appreciation, it remains to be seen whether the proposed draft provides satisfactory answers to some of the questions that have already been raised in connection with a non-proliferation treaty, notably by potential nuclear powers such as Japan, India and the Federal Republic of Germany.

One of the main objections raised against the earlier draft was that it would not really contribute much toward nuclear disarmament. On the contrary, the best they could hope to achieve was to maintain the monopoly of nuclear weapons in the hands of the powers already possessing such weapons. The proponents of this idea maintain that a balancing contribution should come from the nuclear powers themselves. An obligation to carry out nuclear disarmament should be incorporated in the treaty. Should the nuclear powers in course of time fail to abide by this provision, then the whole treaty would fall apart and the non-nuclear powers would not be under any obligation to keep their side of the treaty.

Another reservation against the earlier draft was the fact that it does not provide for nuclear research to be carried out in the "non-

Food For Thought

When grace is joined with wrinkles, it is adorable. There is an unspeakable dawn in happy old age.

Victor Hugo

nuclear" countries for civil purposes. This will certainly prove harmful to the economies of these countries if they sign the treaty. Nuclear science offers great possibilities for the well-being and prosperity of the world. The benefits of nuclear energy cannot be had without appropriate research. In course of time the nuclear powers will be able, for example, to produce electricity so cheaply from atomic reactors that the non-nuclear countries will be unable to compete with them in the field of industrial production should they be prohibited from carrying out nuclear experiments in the civil field.

Then comes the question of protection of the non-nuclear powers against nuclear attack and blackmail. Any treaty on nonproliferation should also provide enough safeguards against nuclear attacks by the nuclear powers against countries without nuclear weapons. Like the limited nuclear test ban treaty, any nonproliferation treaty is unlikely to be signed by two of the nuclear powers, France and the People's Republic of China. Both these countries have been carrying out nuclear tests and have their own nuclear stockpiles. Any nonproliferation treaty without the signature of these two countries will not carry the same weight as it would if they joined in.

Let us hope that the new draft on nonproliferation will provide adequate answers to these questions. It is also to be hoped that discussions on inspections of nuclear sites to be included in the treaty will go smoothly once the draft is tabled at the Geneva disarmament conference.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Today's *Isiah* carried an editorial on the movies. The question of import and exhibition of films has always constituted a fundamental question to the people of Afghanistan, it said. It is only natural that the general preference of the audience is for films which have recreational and aesthetic values.

Those in charge of controlling the import and exhibition of films are duty bound to see that films which are considered to have undesirable moral effects on the audience are discouraged. There are certain complaints also about the quality of the films imported. Some of them are old and mutilated.

Cinema owners are inclined to exhibit films that bring them revenue and to ensure full houses all the time. Thus it can be seen that their interests run contrary to those of the censoring authorities. Cinema owners try to get action films, while the board of censors is inclined to see that imported films are not trash, and that they have a certain amount of educational and cultural value.

The editorial also touched on conditions in cinemas. Some cinema houses in the capital hardly deserve the name. Giving an example, the editorial mentioned the Pamir cinema. (The cinemas to which the editorial refers are truly in a bad condition. Most of the seats are torn, and are placed in such a way that a spectator in front blocks the view of the one sitting immediately behind him. The sound system is generally very bad and in most cases it is impossible to make sense of what is going on.)

The editorial expressed satisfaction that the Ministry of Information is planning to revise the regulations pertaining to the import and exhibition of films and hoped that the present situation will be rectified.

Thursday's *Aviz* commented on the road accident in which a mail truck skidded off the road and plunged into the Kunar River, killing some 37 passengers. This once again brings to the fore the question of road safety and the need for greater vigilance on the part of the provincial traffic and public works authorities, it said. The Kunar traffic department should be aware of the fact that buses are often overloaded with passengers and cargo. The public works department should have seen to it that the road along the

Kunar River is safe. The editorial also urged bus drivers to take a lesson from this accident and refrain from being greedy.

In another editorial the same issue of the paper welcomed the decision of the governor of Wardak to call the

province's village chieftains to a seminar to discuss their mutual problems and learn about the government's development plans for the wellbeing and prosperity of the people.



The *Washington Post* charged yesterday that racial violence in the U.S. resulted not from U.S. preoccupation with foreign involvements but from long resistance to integration as represented by Senator William Fulbright.

The newspaper devoted an editorial to rebutting claims by the *Arkansas Democrat* that the violence in South Vietnam affected this summer's riot.

"Did Senator Fulbright pile up one of the most consistently negative records on civil rights legislation in the Senate because of a preoccupation with foreign entanglements?" it asked.

The *Post* noted that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee opposed integration in the famous Little Rock school case and voted against the 1964 civil rights bill. "The riots in northern cities were not started in South Vietnam or by it."

"They were started in Southern states whose long-neglected, rural poverty has driven from the South hosts of refugees who have peopled the Northern urban slums."

"Their plight was long neglected by Senator Fulbright and his colleagues."

"And then it was equally neglected by public men in the North."

The *Baku Worker* reported that pirate radio stations have sprung up in south Russia and are interfering with legal radio communications.

It said the stations with names like "The Black Cat", and "The Parasite" were run by amateur radio broadcasters with unregistered equipment.

One was broadcasting jazz concerts and another had transmitted songs recorded from a Voice of

America broadcast.

The paper said the "radio hooligans" had interfered with radio communications between a plane about to land and a control tower, and with a doctor trying to give emergency medical instructions to a first aid crew at an oil-drilling site.

Some "pirates" were arrested when they tried to hold an organizational meeting in the village of Razina, the paper reported. It said they had been convicted, but did not report their sentences.

Australia and New Zealand are considering sending a joint battalion to Vietnam, the *Age of Melbourne* reported from Canberra, the federal capital.

Australia already has two battalions in Vietnam and New Zealand a company attached to one of the Australian battalions.

The newspaper said that Australia could not at present spare enough men to fill another purely Australian battalion because of increasing commitments in Malaysia.

The *Guardian* said on French President de Gaulle: "Now the General is flying further in the face of his own cabinet by going ahead with the new social security plans..."

The General's increasing authority suggests that he is giving no more thought to the morrow. If he ever wanted to build his party up to carry Gaullism on after he was gone, he seems now to have abandoned the idea. The future pattern of post-Gaullist politics looks more and more like a return to the shifting alliances of the Fourth Republic.

Though the details of any new alliances must be speculative, a pattern of shifting coalitions seems inevitable again. Is this to be the obituary of Gaullism?

Birth Of A Road Spanning A Continent

PART II

Editor's Note: This is the second part of the address by S. Ahmad, the coordinator of the ECAFE, to the experts meeting of the Asian Highway in Kabul, Wednesday.

The executive secretary of ECAFE had already established a small Transport Technical Bureau (TTB) with the assistance of BTAO and two cooperating countries (one expert each from Japan and the Netherlands). It also received financial assistance from the United States for equipment and interim secretariat help.

This application when received by UNDP was further revised, particularly in regard to financial commitments on the part of both UNDP and the countries, and the revised application with the reduced total cost involved was approved by the UNDP governing council in January, 1967.

The requirements for external aid were estimated by the committee as follows (in millions of dollars, under the head for upgrading roads up to minimum standard, to meet heavy traffic, total):

Afghanistan — 114.08, 114.08; Laos 21.00, 227.00, 248.00; India 1.10, 1.10; Iran — 60.00, 60.00; Malaysia — 12.00, 12.00; Nepal 7.00, 7.00; Pakistan 0.43 (survey), 27.89, 28.32; South Vietnam 15.76, 113.28, 129.04.

The governments would provide funds as follows under the same heads:

Afghanistan 10.37, 10.37; Laos 5.00, 16.00, 21.00; India 2.80, 40.00, 42.80; Iran 18.00, 168.10, 186.10; Nepal 64.00, 64.00; Pakistan 7.17, 72.10, 72.27; Thailand 3.50, 72.80, 76.30; South Vietnam 3.94, 25.52, 29.46.

At its second session, the coordinating committee decided that, for the present, a five-year period should be fixed for phased implementation of the project.

After taking into consideration the various recommendations made, some routes were included for early implementation, so that at least one route connecting all the countries, even though it might be a combination of more than one of the numbered routes, should be established as early as possible.

The coordinating committee considered that, with the rapid expansion of road transport in Malaysia, the following new items, though not included in the Asian Highway priority routes dealt with in the five-year plan, might be considered for inclusion in the system and for development:

(1) The east coast trunk road between Kota Bharu (Kelantan) and Kuantan Pahang and its further extension southwards to the existing route A-2 at Segamat (Johore). Out of a total length of 592 km,

about 128 km of new construction would be involved.

(2) A proposed new communications road (northern east-west highway) providing a direct link between Kota Bharu (Kelantan) on the east coast and Butterworth (Penang) on the existing route A-2. All but 48 km of the 268-km length of this highway would require new construction.

The committee felt that in Thailand a direct route should be developed on the east coast from Chumphon to Pattalung, a distance of some 400 km, and then continued southwards to join the Asian Highway route A-2 in Malaysia.

The suggestion that a motor race or vehicle reliability trial be organized along the Asian Highway, which had first been put forward by the Australian delegation at the Commission's 22nd session in March/April, 1966, and supported by the Asian editors' round table conference at Bangkok in May, 1966, was considered. The committee recommended that this proposal be put into effect and that TTB be requested to initiate the necessary action in co-operation with ECAFE, interested governments, automobile associations and potential sponsors.

The committee considered that the countries engaged in implementing the Asian Highway project could usefully utilise, where urgently required, the food assistance obtainable from the World Food Programme. Interested countries were requested to transmit to TTB as early as possible the details of their needs, so that a joint application could be prepared for submission to the World Food Programme.

The implementation of the Asian Highway has now reached a stage when it has become essential to increase the tempo of activities in the following spheres:

(1) Action at the international level; (2) Action at the national level; (3) Help and assistance from aid-giving agencies and countries and from the United Nations and other organisations; (4) Organising training programmes at all levels; (5) Establishing and expanding applied research facilities at the national, zonal and regional level, and (6) Establishing an efficient and adequate system of disseminating useful and essential information to the Asian Highway countries on modern methods and techniques in highways and highway transport for quality control and for effective economies.

A proposal for the first year programme of the UNDP project period which covers some of the above aspects has been submitted for the consideration of the coordinating committee as a separate document.

The Asian Highway, on account of the dynamics of road transport and the importance of the automobile as the pivot of economic development, is undoubtedly a project of continental significance. The coordinating committee has stressed that the Asian Highway system is not a network of super-highways but a linking together of the existing highway systems of the countries to form international routes. Therefore the countries, in implementing their parts of the Asian Highway project separately, automatically help collectively towards its development.

For landlocked countries such as Afghanistan, Laos and Nepal, the international highway routes have added significance as they provide important access to neighbouring countries and through them to seaports. It is obvious that no country lacking an adequate transport system can move rapidly ahead with its economic development. The developing countries are, generally speaking, short of transport requirements and lag far behind advanced countries.

The already acute overall shortage of transport in the ECAFE region will be further aggravated if effective action is not taken now to meet the needs of increased population and economic development programmes. The process of transport development and hence of the development of the Asian Highway will entail increasing demands and pressures, especially as the development of the countries will bring about development of trade, tourism and pilgrimage. More and more routes will have to be added to the international network in Asia, as has been the case in Europe, and roads of a higher standard with better ancillary services and simpler passport, visa and frontier formalities will become necessary.

In the near future, with the concerted addition by the countries concerned at both the national and international levels, the development of the Asian Highway will shortly reach the maturity warranted by its size and historical significance. Improved coordination and greater investment of funds will be needed and many more studies will be required so as to justify and execute pertinent projects.

However, the realisation of the Asian Highway project is not an end in itself, but only a means to an end. It will permit the fruitful international exchange of persons and goods and help to integrate the economies and cultures of different Asian countries, thereby bringing prosperity and better understanding among the peoples of this vast continent.

Anguilla Stages World's Smallest Rebellion

It was the world's smallest independence war. The people voted for rebellion by a vote of 1,813 to 5.

They ousted the outside administrator, chased away his replacement, then scared 16 outside policemen away.

This all took place on the tiny Caribbean island of Anguilla between May 30 and July 31. Here at the UN—where delegates were immersed in bigger problems—it was called the vest pocket rebellion. It ended with Anguilla—with nowhere else to go—returning to its federation with St. Kitts and Nevis, two other small, neighboring islands which Britain made into a self-governing associated state only last February.

Angry Anguillians, somewhat to their surprise, found themselves unwanted orphans as secessionists. During their two months of insecure freedom, the 6,000 residents of the 50 square mile island appealed unsuccessfully to England, the United States and to the United Nations for aid in becoming a viable state. Partly out of fear of hurting another nation's diplomatic sensibilities, partly because of bewilderment over what could be done, but mostly

because Anguilla had nothing to offer a step-parent no help was forthcoming. Had Anguilla had gold instead of salt, the little island might not have had to go around begging to be adopted.

The reunion was accomplished at Barbados, another and larger Caribbean island, through the mediation of ministers from Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago, four British Commonwealth nations in the area.

The feelings of isolation and rejection the people of Anguilla experienced during their brief divorce from their two sister islands may have been disappointing, but it was far from new.

In fact this was partly the reason for wanting to be free of the association with the rest of their three-island state. Anguilla is 60 miles from St. Kitts, where the capital is presided over by Premier Robert L. Bradshaw. Its local government is headed by a warden sent from St. Kitts and a local council of 13. It has only one seat in the 13-member House of Assembly and its 16 policemen, like the warden, are sent from St. Kitts.

Anguilla is poor in everything but history. It was the first Eng-

lish colony in the West Indies, settled in 1653, and it was from there that settlers were sent out to the other islands that later came under British domination. But that's about all Anguilla can brag about.

Although it has a pleasant tropical climate and miles of clean white sandy beaches, its tourist potential has never been developed. Its inhabitants live by subsistence farming and the small income derived from salt exported from its two productive salt ponds and a poorly developed lobster fishing industry. There is no electricity, no telephones and no paved roads. In fact when Prince Philip visited it a few years ago, men armed with spades had to fill in potholes along the bumpy main road to make his ride easier.

Its principal life-line with St. Kitts and the rest of the world is a grass-covered air strip on which a small plane lands at regular intervals to bring in the mail and other supplies. Otherwise the Anguillians were left to their own devices.

Since they were deriving none of the benefits from the government at St. Kitts, they felt they might be no worse off if they struck out on their own. So by a vote of 1,813 to 5,

(Contd. on page 4)

Another Test For Arab Nationalism

By TAMIM

The current prominence of the Middle East in international affairs should not be associated with the recent war between Israel and the neighbouring Arab states, but should be considered as another course of the evolutionary development of Arab national aspirations from the pre-Islamic period up to modern times. Likewise, although much can be said about the importance of the Middle East as being the cradle for the development of three great world religions, the linking area of Asia, Europe and African continents, the containing most of the world supply of oil, etc., the crucial element making the area most important is the aspirations and feelings of the 80 million Arabs.

Such Arab aspirations have taken different forms in the pre-Islamic period (up to the 7th

century), the Islamic period (up to the 17th century) and the modern period. In different periods the interest of the Western world has taken different forms in the Arab world and has influenced the areas in different ways. The most recent clashes and post-war activities are yet another in the series of interests and conflicts between the Western and Eastern power blocs.

Arab national feelings have always played an important role in the process. They have been a force for integration and cooperation as well as for dissipation and conflict. Like most human behaviour nationalism can take unpredictable forms, producing good and evil. Such characteristics of nationalism are not unique to Arab world. They are to varying degrees present in the U.S. as well as in Brundi. In

much of the Western world the negative aspects of Arab nationalism and national leaders have been emphasised. It is also seen that people grouped as nations enjoy their own national feelings while not appreciating the nationalism of others.

The factors producing Arab nationalism are many—a common language, similar folkways, mores, ideas, tastes, a common religion. Consciousness of race and other factors constitute pervasive value patterns and serve as a unifying principle of life. For the Arabs the advent of Islam produced sustained national feelings and music and other disciplines which have become the legacy of Islam. All humanity shared and benefited from the disciplines. But for the Moslems it was the birth of a

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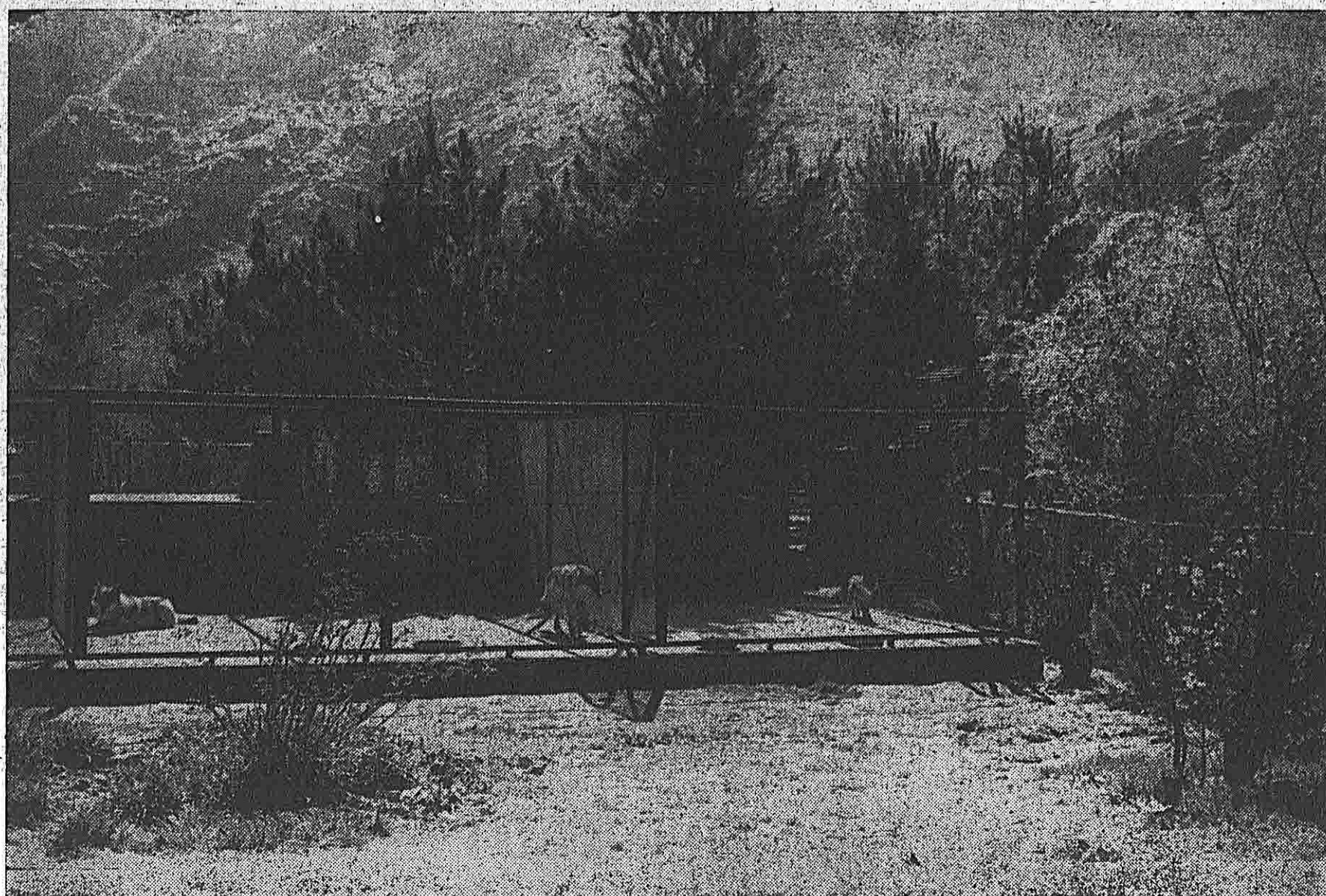
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THESE ANIMALS WILL BE AT THE KABUL ZOO FOR JASHEN

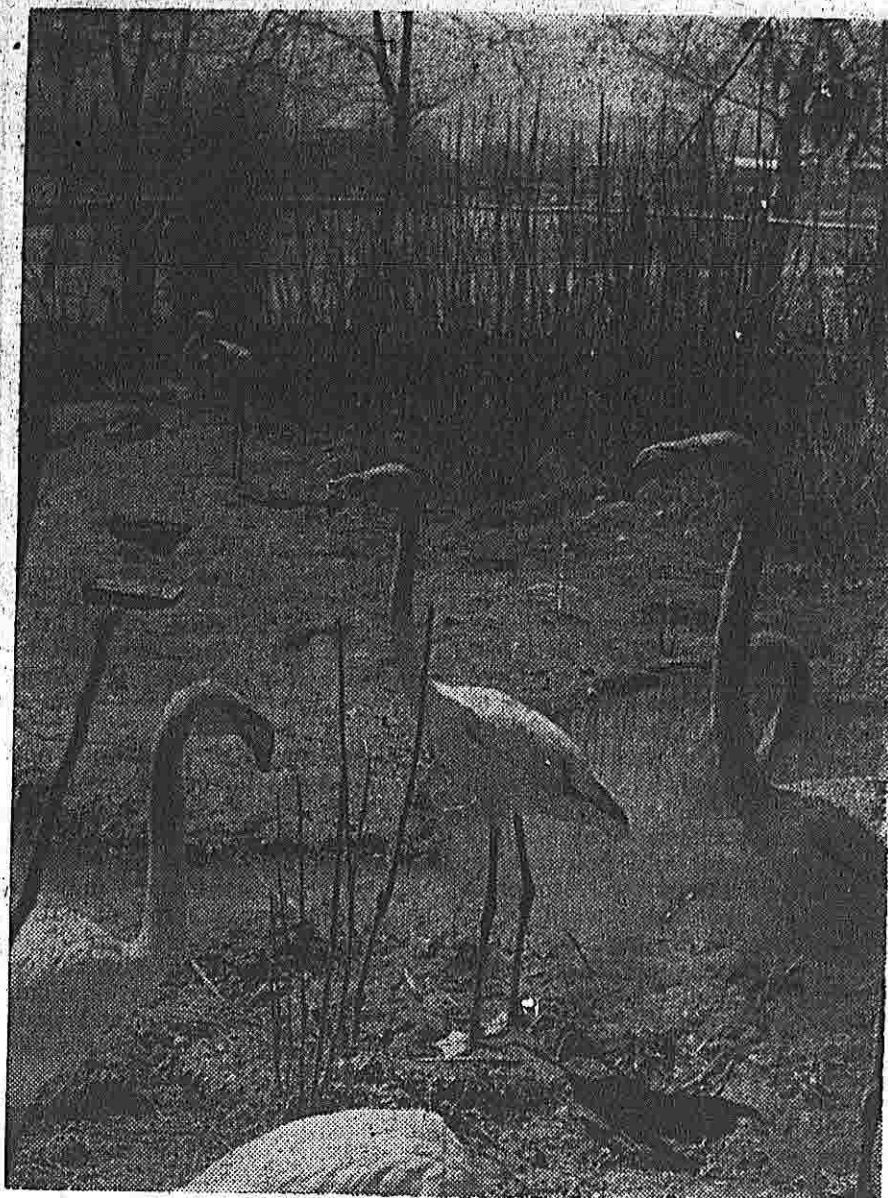


Well shaded and set against the historic backdrop of Sherdarwaza, these cages hold three of four wolf cubs born this spring at the Kabul Zoo.

The zoo was established by the Zoological Committee to provide protection for Afghanistan's native fauna and to offer a

site where people could become acquainted with them.

Dr. Ernst Kullmann, professor of parasitology at the University of Bonn, was instrumental in collecting most of the animals for the zoo. His Majesty contributed several fine specimens from his own preserves.



The bizarre Eurasian flamingo, (*Phoenicopterus antiquorum*) is a gregarious wading bird with ducklike body and long ungainly legs. Its plumage is white tinged with pink, its posture is often statuesque.

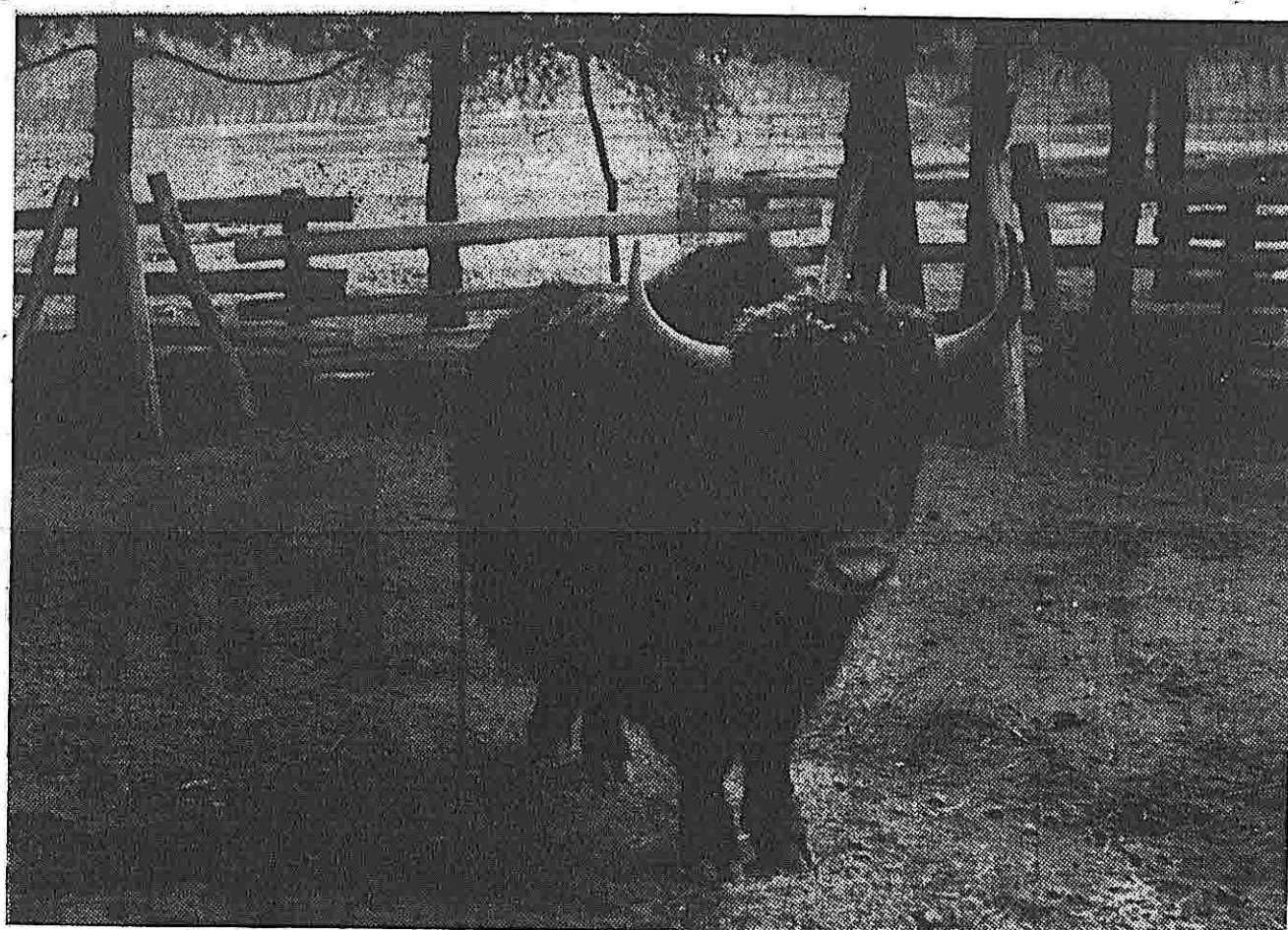
It feeds on small vegetable and animal matter which it sieves from shorelines with its peculiar bent bill.

These flamingoes were brought to the Kabul Zoo from near Ghazni.



The gazelle is a swift, graceful little antelope whose eyes have long served as similes in poetry in praise of women. Delicately built, it looks like a bird skimming the ground, leaping as it runs. It is a favourite quarry because of its excellent meat.

The species common to this region is *Gazella gutturosa*. This animal comes from the Helmand Valley.



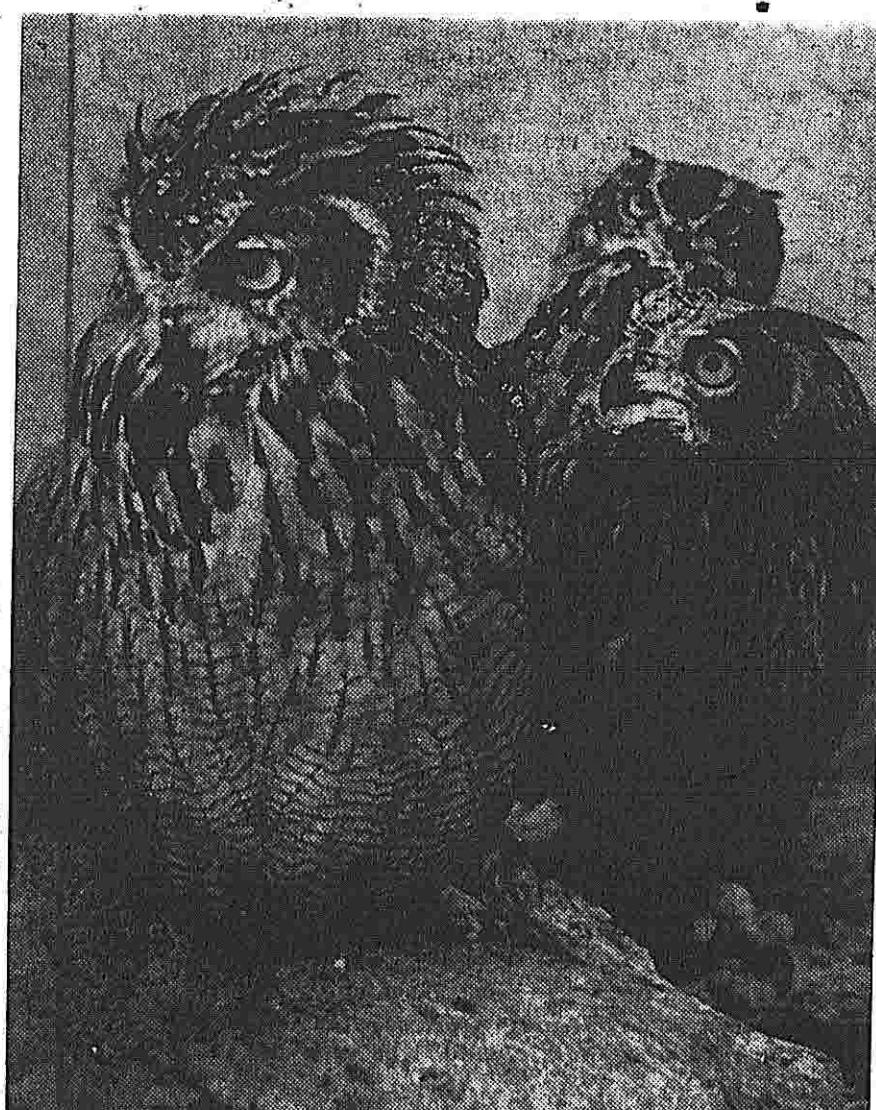
The fringe of silky hair of the Pamir yak, (*Bos grunniens*), serves as a sort of protective mat when it rests in the snow of its mountainous habitat. The hair is spun into rope and tent coverings and the softer fur from the withers is woven into a fine strong cloth. This indispensable beast of burden produces a very rich milk and its flesh is excellent eating.

This five-year-old yak was brought from His Majesty the King's preserves in Arja. Its enclosure at the Kabul Zoo faces the river, so it is kept cool by the constant breeze.



The solitary, nocturnal porcupine, (*Hystrix cristata*), is a herbivore noted for its quills. It is a peaceable creature, but when displeased or frightened it can implant its "spears" in its tormentor with a flick of the tail. It cannot launch them through the air, however.

The porcupine is widely distributed in Afghanistan. This fellow comes from Paghman.



These Hindu Kush owls belong to the *Striges* group. They are nocturnal predators with extremely keen senses. Swooping silently on soft wings, they grasp their prey with one foot, carry it to a perch, and tear it to pieces. Their diet includes mice, rabbit and small birds.

Because of their nocturnal habits and haunting, lugubrious cries, owls have long been a source of superstition throughout the world.

ARAB NATIONALISM

(Contd. from page 2)

nation and a new civilisation. Furthermore, for the Arabs the Islamic period has been a laboratory for the emergence of national ideologies.

Arab national feelings have been revived in different periods according to different issues facing the area. Pan-Arabism under the Ottomans, the first Arab Congress of Paris in 1913, the Moslem Brotherhood party statements, the proclamation of the Arab League in 1944 and other periodic manifestations have all produced the factors combined in the modern Arab nationalism. With the legacy of the past, the desire to overthrow autocratic rule, protest against centralisation, pleas for democratic processes, the urge for revolutionary activism, and constitutional reforms have been some of the main themes of such national feelings. Arab nationalism has also hoped for creating unification of Arabs in Asia and Africa, removing the remaining pockets of colonialism, teaching social and political reforms and producing economic evolution directed toward helping the Arab masses. Pan-Arab socialism developing the impoverished feudal societies, has been the more recent course. Since the end of World War II most Arab states have been able in the face of great obstacles to achieve to some degree such goals as the above.

The most important part of Arab nationalism following World War II has been the unjust question of Palestine. International Zionism and the artificial state of Israel have re-

moved Arab nationalism in support of the Palestine refugees, the war of 1956, the economic, political and military threat of an imposed neighbour state have made the other constructive factors of Arab nationalism incidental to the question of dealing with Israel.

After the war the 80 million Arabs are demoralised so far as one element of their nationalism is concerned—i.e., the lament of other factors of nationalism remain in force and in fact are much stronger than before. The Arabs have a long history of wars with non-Arab forces and in their struggle they have resisted, suffered and finally won. The Greeks, the Romans, the Crusaders, the French under Napoleon and later the English and now a mixture of all the Jews of Israel have managed to impose heavy tolls on the Arab nations.

The previous attacks have not darkened the history of Arab nationalism—they have in fact revived and invigorated it. It is becoming evident that the results of the recent war may be another reviving force of nationalism and in this view it is hoped that it should also revive the basic element of nationalism, that it is an Arab war and shall be concluded by the Arabs.

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Anguilla

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they seceded and elected Peter Adams, of Indian and African descent like the rest of them, president.

In their fury, they burned down the house where the warden resided and presided and ran him off the island. When Bradshaw sent a replacement, he took up quarters in the island's only hotel. The local citizenry attacked that one night, firing more than 50 shots into the building, but harming no one. He left. Then they rebelled against the 16 policemen and they made a hasty exit. The war of independence was over.

During Peter Adams' widely publicised pilgrimage in search of help, the only offer he encountered came from some American gangsters who promised to build a 100 room tourist hotel and make other needed improvements on the island in exchange for the right to turn it into a little Monaco.

Adams rejected the proposition with great indignation. "We'll never sink to that level," he responded.

Downing street didn't quite know what to do and finally decided since the federation of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla was an independent state in all but foreign affairs and defence, it was an internal matter to be handled by Bradshaw. The United States, while sympathetic to the plight of the people, didn't want to offend the British nor become involved in the internal affairs of Bradshaw's government. The UN couldn't act without the authority of the General Assembly and the Security Council, both of which were deeply involved in the Middle East crisis.

Bradshaw declared his government was on the verge of building a cold storage plant, installing a dial telephone system and improving the air strip when the revolt came, so the Anguillans are holding him to his pledge under the new agreement.

In addition Anguilla is to get other improvements, a local constabulary, and a stronger voice in the federal government.

The Anguillans are apparently pacified, but they are still wary and as ready as before to assert their independence if things don't work out.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Mother Begs Son To Kill Her - And He Does

CHICAGO, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—Robert Waskin, a 23-year-old student charged with murdering his mother as she lay dying of leukemia in a Chicago hospital, was yesterday remanded in custody.

After a brief court appearance here, he told reporters: "I'm not ashamed of what I did."

Waskin alleged to have shot his 52-year-old mother in the head three times Tuesday night with a .22 calibre pistol.

A nurse said he then placed the gun on a desk in the hospital corridor and told his father, "Well, now she's out of her misery."

As Waskin was taken to his cell after yesterday's hearing, his father told him "I forgive you, son."

Hospital officials said Mrs. Alice Waskin had only been given a few days to live.

According to her husband, she asked either he or her son to put her out of her misery.

World News In Brief

ISLAMABAD, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—Pakistan has agreed to lend 10,000 tons of wheat to Afghanistan, it was officially announced yesterday.

Informed sources in Kabul said that the wheat will be returned in kind from Afghanistan's quota of wheat purchased abroad.

The 10,000 tons of wheat in Pakistan is ready for immediate shipment to Afghanistan.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12, (AP).—The Shah of Iran will pay a one-day visit to Ottawa August 24. No public official ceremonies are planned for the Shah during his stay at Government House.

On August 25 the Shah will travel to Montreal for a brief private visit. Empress Farah will not accompany her husband.

A previous state visit planned for the royal couple in June was canceled because of the Middle East conflict. Their last visit to Canada was in May 1965 when they travelled to Ottawa, Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

ANKARA, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—Turkey will give 33 pieces of his-

toric and antique weapons to Pakistan if parliament approves a bill published here yesterday.

The antique weapons will be presented to a new museum opened in Rawalpindi.

LONDON, Aug. 12, (AP).—Wives should be allowed overnight visits to prisoners serving long sentences, a House of Commons report recommended Friday.

In a review of British prisons an all-party committee said that when the government builds new prisons it should have such visits in mind.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—An export credits insurance loan was signed yesterday to provide \$9,500,000 for expansion of aluminium production in India.

The loan to Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. Calcutta, as part of Canada's contribution to a World Bank consortium aiding Indian development, will be passed to buy Canadian materials produced by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 12, (Reuter).—Italian Foreign Minister Amintore Fanfani yesterday ended an official visit to Bucharest during which he and Rumanian leaders expressed their anxiety at existing world tension and stressed the need for sustained peace efforts.

They stressed the importance of strengthening cooperation among all countries based on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in the affairs of other states.

CAIRO, Aug. 12, (DPA).—The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is plotting to overthrow the nationalist Sudanese government and replace it with a regime willing to sign an armistice with Israel, UAR Middle East News Agency (MEN) reported yesterday.

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